

Date

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3. DCI		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

SENATOR GOLDWATER'S
STATEMENT ON SENATE
FLOOR YESTERDAY CONCERNING
SENATE RESOLUTION TO
ESTABLISH INTELLIGENCE
MUSEUM.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg.

Phone No.

5041-102

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

☆ U.S. GPO: 1978-0-261-647/3354

STAT

S 15134

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

November 1, 1983

ate she was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered in the calculation of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 263—TUTUITY TO RACHEL J. MILES

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 263

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Rachel J. Miles, widow of William T. Miles, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to eight months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered in the calculation of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 264—TUTUITY TO SOL E. NEWMAN AND BEATRICE NEWMAN

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 264

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Sol E. Newman and Beatrice Newman, wife of Stefanie J. Newman, an employee of the Senate at the time of her death, a sum to each equal to one year's compensation at the rate she was receiving by law at the time of her death, said sum to be considered in the calculation of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 265—TUTUITY TO ADELE C. OSTRANDER

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 265

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Adele C. Ostrander, widow of Harry R. Ostrander, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate she was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered in the calculation of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 266—TUTUITY TO SUZANNE RENEE WEINTRAUB

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 266

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Suzanne Renee Weintraub, widow of Robert E. Weintraub, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered in the calculation of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 267—ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM

Mr. GOLDWATER (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. GARN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. NUNN), submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

S. RES. 267

Whereas intelligence activities have played a crucial role in the history of the United States;

Whereas intelligence activities were employed by George Washington at the outset of the American Revolution;

Whereas it is important that the citizens of the United States understand the role of intelligence in not only military achievement in wartime, but also in maintaining stability in peacetime;

Whereas the sacrifices and contributions to intelligence by thousands of men and women should be commemorated; and

Whereas the understanding of the importance which intelligence activities have played in the history of the United States and the acknowledgement of the people who have contributed to such activities can best be achieved by the collection, preservation, and exhibition of intelligence objects of historical significance;

Resolved, That the Senate supports the establishment of a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

● Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a Senate resolution to support the establishment of a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

I am happy to say that this resolution already has the support of all the members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, including our vice chairman, the senior Senator from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IN HISTORY

Mr. President, intelligence has long played an important role in the history of nations. Four centuries before the birth of Christ, Sun Su, a Chinese military theorist, counseled that:

The reason the enlightened prince or the wise general conquers the enemy whenever they move, and their achievements surpass those of ordinary men, is foreknowledge. . . . What is called "foreknowledge" cannot be elicited from spirits, nor from the gods, nor by analogy with past events, nor from calculations. It must be obtained from men who know the enemy situation.

This observation contains the essence of what modern civilization refers to as "intelligence." As defined by the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch, chaired by former President Herbert C. Hoover:

Intelligence deals with all the things which should be known in advance of initiating a course of action.

Intelligence activities were a developed art among the ancients. Practice, experience and technology contributed to the sophistication of this pursuit. Today, it may be assumed that every nation, regardless of their form of government or guiding political philosophy, engages in some type of intelligence activity. At the very least, the intelligence function contributes to the preservation and security of the state. Without it, the state, the military forces and other departments or agencies of Government cannot function wisely.

In a book titled "3,000 Years of Espionage" by Kurt Singer, there is a chapter which relates to the 12 spies of Moses. In part, this chapter states:

One of the most stirring of spy stories in history is drawn from the Old Testament, which contains at least nine spy cases. We refer to the story of Moses and the twelve spies he dispatched into the Promised Land of Canaan around 1480 B.C. Moses selected one man from every tribe of the Children of Israel, which made a band of twelve who were ordered to do reconnaissance work in Canaan. They were led by Osee ben Nun, who is also known by the name of Joshua. Their mission occupied forty days. When they returned, they reported what they had seen in the "land of milk and honey."

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE

Just as intelligence played a crucial role in the history of nations since ancient times, it has also been a vital force in the history of the United States. Gen. George Washington relied very heavily on good intelligence in fighting our Revolutionary War, and intelligence has played an important role in every war which we have fought, including the Civil War. To the extent these wars were fought to keep us free, intelligence has played a vital role in our freedom.

Mr. President, I mentioned that intelligence has long played a significant role in the history of the United States. I am sure my colleagues will recall that Nathan Hale, who was one of the first great heroes of the Revolutionary War, was hung by the British as a spy. His famous last words—"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country"—have been an inspiration to Americans ever since, and have earned him a permanent place in our Nation's history.

Hale's untimely death in 1776 led General Washington to organize a more professional secret intelligence bureau. He chose as its chief Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge, who had been a classmate of Hale's at Yale. Washington's financial accountings show that he spent about \$17,000 on secret intelligence during the years of the Revolutionary War, a good deal of money in those days.

When Benjamin Franklin was dispatched to Paris as this fledgling Nation's Ambassador to France, espionage played a major role in his success as an envoy. In fact, one of the first great counterintelligence cases involved Benjamin Franklin's private

November 1, 1983

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 15135

secretary who, at the time, was passing secret messages on Franklin's activities to the British by means of a bottle hidden in the hollow root of a tree in the Tuileries Gardens in Paris. Historians today still debate whether Franklin was fully aware of the complicity of his private secretary, whose name was Dr. Edward Bapcroft.

During the Civil War, President Lincoln relied heavily on secret agents located in the South who reported on a variety of topics relating to the strength, organization, and disposition of Confederate forces. Among the more famous private detectives in this period was Allan Pinkerton, who served as an intelligence organizer and coordinator from April 1861, until the fall of the following year. Pinkerton's field operations were conducted in the service of Gen. George B. McClellan during his command of the Ohio forces in the Army of the Potomac. They played an important role in the success of the Union forces. Ironically, Pinkerton's inability as an intelligence analyst, as opposed to a collector of intelligence, led to one of our first "intelligence failures" which contributed to his downfall as head of the Washington Spy Corps in 1862.

I am sure my colleagues are more familiar with some of the successes of American intelligence during the First and Second World Wars. By this time, the ability of American intelligence to read foreign codes played a major role in determining what German and Japanese forces planned to do in these conflicts. This information resulted in saving hundreds of thousands of American lives. Of course, with the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947, American intelligence moved into its modern phase.

Mr. President, my purpose in reviewing these facts is to give my colleagues a feel for the long and distinguished history of American intelligence. These facts should also give my colleagues a picture of the sorts of historical events that a National Historical Intelligence Museum could dispaly for the American people.

Mr. President, the establishment of a National Historical Intelligence Museum is endorsed by the National Historical Intelligence Museum Association. This nonprofit organization was established in close cooperation with the Donovan Memorial Foundation, which itself is organized as a public foundation to honor the name and memory of General Donovan.

General Donovan was an unusually brave and courageous man who holds the unique honor of having been awarded the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal for his activities as a soldier during World War I and as the head of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. The foundation was established in his name and awards medals to outstanding men and women of the free world in recognition of their service to

their countries and to the cause of freedom.

The directors of the Donovan Memorial Foundation support the establishment of a National Historical Intelligence Museum in order to provide a visual presentation of the history of American intelligence. Such a museum could contain a variety of artifacts which would give the American people a better feeling for the role, nature and importance of intelligence to our Nation's history. Obviously, none of these artifacts or displays would reveal current sensitive sources or methods of the intelligence business. The purpose is to show a historical perspective.

I believe that this museum could be an interesting place for the public to visit. It should give them a better understanding of what intelligence is all about and why it is needed. There are all kinds of interesting things that could go in it without ever compromising sources and methods of today's intelligence activities. After all, the use of intelligence goes back thousands of years prior to the birth of Christ.

THE FUNDING OF THE MUSEUM

Mr. President, I think it is important for my colleagues to understand that this resolution does not provide any funds for this museum. What we are trying to do here is to provide congressional support for the establishment of an historical intelligence museum. We want to encourage private donors to assist in its construction and its displays. In other words, passage of this resolution will not cost the U.S. Government any money.

In closing, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a list of the officers and board of the National Historical Intelligence Museum be printed in the RECORD following my statement.

Finally, I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor and support this resolution.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM

Officers: Martin G. Cramer, President; Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, AUS (ret.), Vice President; Charles T. Lloyd, Secretary; and Walter E. Beach, Treasurer.

Initial advisory board: Richard K. Betts, Hon. William E. Colby, Brig. Gen. James Lawton Collins, Jr., USA (ret.), Hon. Michael Collins, Frank L. Dennis, Richard Dunlop, Lawrence Houston, David Kahn, Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Maurice Matloff, Hon. John F. Maury, Kenneth Y. Millian, Capt. W. T. Packard, USN (ret.), Joseph E. Persico, Lt. Gen. William W. Quinn, USA (ret.), Lt. Gen. Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., USAF (ret.), and Russell F. Weigley.

Board: Roger S. Abbott, Walter E. Beach, Martin G. Cramer, Jules Davids, Nancy Fogarty, Cynthia Grabo, Samuel Halpern, Charles T. Lloyd, Lawrence McWilliams, Capt. Roger Pineau, USNR (ret.), Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, AUS (ret.), Arden Ruttenberg, Thaxter Swan, and Edward O. Welles.●

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

Senate Committee on the Budget has scheduled its meeting for Tuesday, November 1 at 2 p.m. to Wednesday, November 2 at 10 a.m. to package and vote on the reconciliation bill of 1984. The meeting will be held in 608 of the Senate Office Building. For further information, contact Nancy Moore of the Senate Budget Committee at 224-4129.

THOMAS J. BAKER FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 2, to hold a hearing on 1803 and to establish the Commission on the Central Review of the Civil Service. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 2, to hold a hearing on purchasing of spare parts and support equipment in DOD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session on Wednesday, November 2, in order to receive testimony concerning the following nominations:

Mr. Thomas A. Hull, of Tennessee, to the District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee;
Mr. Daniel J. Horan, of Florida, to the U.S. Marshal for the southern district of Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 2, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing to receive testimony on the organization of military departments and the relationship of other Department of Defense and executive branch agencies.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, November 2, to hold a hearing on education and to consider the following nominees: Jeanne